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## Claim Amendment under 37 C.F.R. 1.121

## 【Claim 1】 (original)

An antistatic adhesive tape comprising;

a base film,

a polyethylenedioxythiophene-based permanent antistatic conductive layer on one surface of the base film ,

an adhesive layer formed on the conductive layer, and

a polyethylenedioxythiophene-based permanent antistatic conductive layer formed on the opposite surface of the base film.

## 【Claim 2】 (previously presented)

The antistatic adhesive tape of Claim 1, wherein the adhesive layer on the opposite surface is formed by a mixture of a conductive polymer and an adhesive agent.

## 【Claim 3】 (cancelled)

## 【Claim 4】 (currently amended)

The antistatic adhesive tape of Claim 1 ~~[[Or-2]]~~, wherein in order to impart a protective property to the antistatic layer on the opposite surface, a UV curing agent or a heat-curable coating agent is coated on the antistatic layer to form a protective layer, or the antistatic layer is formed by a mixture of a conductive polymer and a UV curing agent or a heat-curable coating agent.

**【Claim 5】** (previously presented)

A method for producing an adhesive tape, which comprises,  
forming a polyethylenedioxythiophene-based permanent antistatic  
conductive layer on one surface of a base film,  
forming an adhesive layer on the formed antistatic layer, and  
forming a polyethylenedioxythiophene-based permanent antistatic  
conductive layer on the opposite surface of the base film.

**【Claim 6】** (previously presented)

The method of Claim 5, wherein the adhesive layer on the opposite  
surface is formed by a mixture of a conductive polymer and an adhesive  
agent.

**【Claim 7】** (cancelled)

**【Claim 8】** (original)

The method of Claim 5, which comprises, on the antistatic layer  
formed on the opposite surface, either forming a protective layer formed of  
a UV-curing agent containing a UV-curable binder, or hard-coating a  
mixture of a curing agent, a conductive polymer and a UV-curable binder,  
so as to impart a hard coating property to the antistatic layer.

**【Claim 9】** (original)

The method of Claim 5, wherein in order to form the protective layer on the antistatic layer on the opposite surface, a heat-curable binder and a curing agent are added to the conductive polymer, or the conductive polymer is applied on the antistatic layer and then a heat-curable coating agent containing a heat-curable binder is applied.

**【Claim 10】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 8 ~~[[or 9]]~~, wherein the heat-curable binder or the UV-curable binder contains a component with a release property.

**【Claim 11】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 5 ~~[[any one of Claims 5, 6, 8, 9]]~~ wherein a surfactant with a release property is used in the antistatic layer on the opposite surface so that an adhesive agent does not adhere to the antistatic layer.

**【Claim 12】** (cancelled)

**【Claim 13】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 5 ~~[[any one of Claims 5, 6, and 8]]~~, wherein the antistatic layer is formed by coating a composition containing a conductive polymer solution and a binder as main components the one surface of the base film.

**【Claim 14】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 5 [~~any one of Claims 5, 6, and 8~~], wherein the antistatic layer is formed by polymerizing a mixture of monomers, an oxidizing agent and a dopant directly on the base film so as to synthesize a conductive polymer.

**【Claim 15】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 5 [~~any one of Claims 5, 6, and 8~~], wherein the antistatic layer is formed by a vapor phase polymerization method in which an oxidizing agent and a dopant are coated on the base film, and then vapor phase monomers are brought into contact with the coated materials.

**【Claim 16】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 5 [~~any one of Claims 5, 6, and 8~~], wherein the adhesive agent is coated in a thickness of 0.001–30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**【Claim 17】** (currently amended)

The method of Claim 5 [~~any one of Claims 5, 6, and 8~~], wherein the base film is made of a polymer selected from polyethylene, polyester, polyimide, polystyrene, polyether, polyethersulfone, polyacryl (methacryl), cellulose polymers, cyclic olefin polymers and copolymers thereof.

**【Claim 18】** (currently amended)

An adhesive tape produced by a method set forth in Claim 5 [~~any one of Claims 5, 6, and 8~~]].

**【Claim 19】** (original)

The adhesive tape of Claim 18, which further comprises an antistatic treated release film attached to one surface of the tape.

**【Claim 20】** (original)

A film with a permanent antistatic property for protecting electronic parts, such as LCDs, which is produced using the tape of Claim 18.